The Voice Of The Yale Campus

AFTER 17 YEARS OF PRIVATE BROADCASTING, STUDENTS' OWN STATION WILL EXPAND ON FM WAVE LENGTH NEXT MONTH

Yale's influence in the community, which despite cynics can hardly be discounted, will become even greater early next year when WYBC, the undergraduate radio station, starts broadcasting on an FM wave length, making its programs available to listeners within a 27-mile radius of New Haven.

For 17 years the Yale Broadcasting Company has been presenting programs designed for a sophisticated audience — jazz and classical music, lectures by professors and other experts in many fields of art and science, forums on controversial subjects —all served with a dash of student humor.

The audience for this combination of entertainment and enlightenment has been limited for all these years to undergraduates, graduate students living on the campus and a few professors residing in colleges wired for the station's closed circuit method of broadcasting.

In a few weeks the efforts of some 70 student broadcasters — announcers, disc jockeys, reporters, technicians, scriptwriters, ad salesmen and others — will extend far beyond the Yale campus. University and FCC approval has already been obtained and test broadcasting is expected to start in January, with the station to be in regular operation by February 15. The programs will be heard at 94.3 megacycles on the FM (Frequency Modulation) dial.

New Haven audiences may be in for some lively entertainment, but it's doubtful that they'll get anything quite as unusual as one of the broadcasts heard shortly after the station was organized back in September, 1941.

CROSSED WIRES

Due to a mix-up in wires, student listeners were treated to conversations from a bookie joint. The story goes that inquiries from puzzled listeners were relayed to the New Haven police department which was thus enabled to crack down on the gamblers.

WYBC, known as the "Voice of the Yale Campus," started as an offshoot of the Yale Daily News. Its first broadcast emanated from a small upstairs room in the News building on York Street and it consisted of a rather scratchy hour of recorded music. The new station used the call letters WOCD, Edward P. Clark, later killed in World War II, and Philip M. Guba were the founders of the station.

The station quickly expanded to include newscasts, quiz shows and guest speakers as well as recorded music, as the student broadcasters sought to emulate commercial stations. The programs reached the dormitories by wires run through the campus steam tunnels. Most of the transmitting equipment was homemade by technically minded students aided by members of the engineering school faculty who offered advice.

Always independent of the University, although operated, of course, with University approval, the station has had some financial aid from alumni in the broadcasting industry. But most of its expansion has been financed through advertising revenues.

In addition to advertising from shops and services catering to students, the Yale broadcasters get some national advertising through affiliation with the Ivy Network which also includes stations at Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Pennsylvania and Cornell.

Expenses are low as not even the officers of the company take any pay for their efforts. The quarters, now located in Hendrie Hall, are rented from the University at modest cost. The only outside employe is a secretary who works from 9 to 1 while the students are attending classes.

WYBC broke with the Yale Daily News after the war and the two organizations are now not too friendly rivals. WYBC men like to point out that the station kept going during the war when the campus newspaper had to close shop.

A GROWING VOICE

Reaching virtually all the 7,000 undergraduates and graduates with easy-to-listen-to music and news of national and world affairs as well as university events, the broadcasters are convinced that their influence is every bit as significant as that of the time and tradition honored Daily News.

"The 'News' takes itself too seriously," said one of the WYBC directors recently. "We try to take a lighter approach and don't go out of our way to criticize everything on the campus." WYBC puts out frequent newsletters for members and former members. A recent issue was a spoof of the "News."

In 1953 the Yale Broadcasting Company entered the television field with a closed circuit. Although the programs received attention in national publications, the experiment was discontinued when it was found that television took too much time from the undergraduates.

"It would be different if this were a state university and we were getting credit for a course," explains Chairman Charles D. Ellis, "but this is strictly an extra-curricular activity with us and our studies have to come first. We also decided that Yale men are not great TV viewers."

Two years ago the company opened a new studio in Hendrie Hall designed especially for classical music. WYBC-A operates over its own channel from 1 p.m. to 2 a.m. with strictly serious music.

The main station, WYBC, starts broadcasting at 7 a.m., and continues through 2 a.m. the next day. The first two hours consist of a disc jockey show with music and news. From 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. music purchased from an outside firm is offered, so that the undergraduate broadcasters can attend classes.

During the afternoon this station offers jazz and show tunes and news headlines. Rock 'n' roll music is held to a minimum. In the evening come the discussion programs, news analysis, forums, interviews with faculty members and noted campus visitors, mixed with more popular music. After the 11 o'clock news program the station plays records by request. From 1 to 2 a.m., it offers an hour of progressive jazz.

VARIED FARE

The FM station will carry classical music from WYBC-A during the afternoon and then pick up the more varied WYBC program after 6 p.m. It will also carry the special programs of Yale activities such as football, basketball and hockey games and New Haven Symphony, Yale Band and glee club concerts.

The company has spent about $7,000 on equipment for FM transmission. This includes erection of an antenna atop the Payne Whitney Gymnasium which will not be visible from the ground. Most of the money for this expenditure was saved up over the years. Operating on a do-it-yourself basis the Yale radiomen manage to get by on an annual budget of about $14,000.

Most of the members of the organization put in from 8 to 10 hours a week on their radio chores, although some work much longer. No man is just an announcer or just an engineer; each member is expected to learn something about each of the different departments.

Every year from 80 to 100 heelers try out for posts with WYBC. About 30 or 35 are elected to permanent membership after months of demonstrating their energy, enthusiasm and ability.

The kind of initiative the officers of the company like was displayed several years ago by a heeler out on a news assignment who was arrested for passing through a red light and was jailed because of his vigorous protest to the arresting officer. This aggressive heeler made a recording of his experience which proved quite a comedy hit when later broadcast for undergraduate listeners.

The early morning broadcasts are full of announcements about campus activities that afternoon and evening. Occasionally on a winter morning a professor will call to request an announcement that such and such a class is being cancelled due to the fact that Professor Blank's car is stuck in a snowbank.

For national news the Yale broadcasters depend largely on a United Press teletype. They make little attempt to cover local news other than Yale events and subjects of interest to students.

ELECTION COVERAGE

WYBC, however, is proud of its election coverage and staff members don't hesitate to compare their results to those produced by other news media. Before the recent election they sent teams to Hartford and New York to broadcast reports directly from state and national headquarters of both parties. They also got reports from WYBC alumni living in major cities around the country.

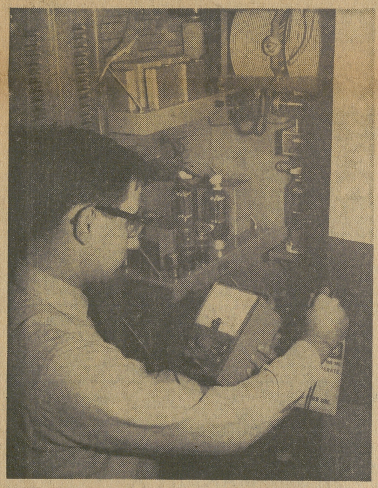
The Yale station had but a single mike at GOP Headquarters in New York at the last presidential election but its two announcers were talking over the air frequently to their audience back in New Haven. They were working next to the CBS TV booth, manned by dozens of noted analysts, announcers and technicians who sat around most of the night waiting for a chance to go on the air. Even some of the CBS men were amused by the contrast. They paid the Yale station a compliment some months later by using its facilities to broadcast a report to a nationwide audience of a science conference at the University.

About 25 per cent of the former members of the Yale Broadcasting Company have found jobs in the communications field. Among them is James Whitmore, the movie actor, who was chairman of the 1944 board.

Although there's plenty of work for everyone in operating two radio stations for a combined total of 30 hours a day, while trying to complete a college education, the broadcasters find time for a little socializing too. There are several dances every year and parties during the football season.

"We have a sort of fraternity spirit in this organization," explained a board member. "I don't know of any activity on the campus which gives members as much opportunity to take on responsibility. It brings us a lot of satisfaction and fun."

PROGRAM Director Phil Lieberman interviews Keith Wilson, director of the Yale Band, in Hendrie Hall.



TECHNICAL Director Clark Rutledge checks equipment in basement. Students installed most of it.

CLASSICAL music albums are being selected from extensive record collection by Fred Mushinsky.

COLIN Bradford announces morning show. Station operates 7 a.m. to 2 a.m.

NINETY underclassmen heel for WYBC jobs; 30 win berths. Here Clint Brooks (left) and heeler Chuck Post check wire service teletype news report.

THE race to put men on the moon beyond involves much more than speeding rockets that catch the headlines. Long before the rockets are launched a great many down-to-earth gadgets must be in routine operation. Among these are the communication systems that receive information radioed back to earth by the space ships. It is safe to say that without the development of huge antennas our present celestial explorations would be impossible, for, without antennas of immense size, the receivers would not be able to pick up the weak signals from space. Shown above is a 60-foot diameter tracking antenna system designed and manufactured in Cohasset, Mass., and used in the American satellite and moon shoot programs.

CULBERTSON ASSOCIATES ON BRIDGE

Looking A Hand Over After It Has Been Bid

Here is a hand in which North did not qualify for any bidding prize. It is interesting to figure out just how you would have handled the following deal!

South, dealer
Both sides vulnerable

North
♠ J 4 3 2
♥ A J 5
♦ Q 6 2
♣ Q 8 5

West
♠ K 10 7 6
♥ 9 4
♦ 8 5
♣ A 7 4 3 2

East
♠ A Q 9 5
♥ Q 6 3
♦ J 10 9 7
♣ J 9

South
♠ 8
♥ K 10 8 7 2
♦ A K 4 3
♣ K 10 6

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 H	Pass	1 S	Pass
2 H	Pass	2 NT	Pass
3 NT	Pass	Pass	Pass

The bidding:

With North playing the hand at three no trump, East opened the diamond jack. Declarer then misguessed the heart queen, playing West for that card, and the result was a two-trick penalty. (East shifted to spades when he got in with the queen of hearts.)

In the postmortem South said that he had rebid hearts instead of more conventionally showing diamonds because he feared that a two-diamond rebid would draw a more or less automatic two-no-trump bid from North. Then, South said, he would not have been fully satisfied to raise to three no trump. The broken heart suit, the lack of any intermediate card in diamonds, and the singleton spade (South continued) would have made him skeptical about a three-no-trump contract reached via that series of bids. When, however, North went to two no trump over the less encouraging rebid of two hearts, South felt that no trump was the spot.

South's reasoning was good, but the same cannot be said about North. To start with, his one-spade response was no thing of beauty — either two hearts or one no trump was superior. Sliding over that, however, North's two-no-trump bid in the actual sequence was inexcusable. He argued that after bidding such a weak spade suit he had been afraid to "reach for" a game in hearts by raising South in that suit, but he neglected to observe that his actual two-no-trump call was a least as risky.

At four hearts, South merely would have had to locate the heart queen, whereas North could not have made three no trump even if he had taken the winning finesse against that card.

NATURE RAMBLINGS

Range Of Hearing

It is too bad that the town crier still does not walk through the town or city, telling the news and urging the neighbors to "Hear ye! Hear ye!" His cry would remind us of something we tend simply to accept without full appreciation: the sense of hearing.

Some sounds give us pleasure, the enjoyment of conversation or of music. Other sounds warn of danger. Thousands of others fit in a kind of neutral ground of sounds that is part of a person's daily life. We know something about the mechanics of hearing. Man — and other mammals, including the whales, all birds and the crocodiles — has a three-part ear: the outer, middle and inner ear. Hearing is achieved through a complicated transmission involving bones, liquid in the inner ear, sensory hairs and nerve pathways.

We also know something of the immense range of hearing sensitivity. A dog will respond to sounds many times too high for a man to hear. Other animals have a greater or lesser degree of sensitivity, responding to a wider or narrower range of sound frequencies and intensities than man. Yet for the scientist there is much about hearing that is unknown.

When studies of hearing in animals are mentioned, bats are probably the first animal that comes to mind.

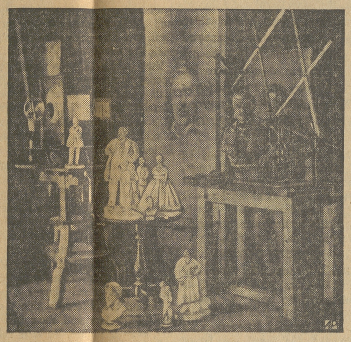
Because of the bat's unusual use of sound to avoid obstacles scientists have been able to test the bat's responses to sound and correlate them with the animal's physical characteristics, its environment and so on. Horse-shoe bats are even said to use their ear flaps to help detect objects.

To complicate the scientist's investigations of the ear and hearing further, there are other kinds of "ears." Insects have what are called chordotonal organs. Some of these sense organs have the unique function of helping the insect in its egg-laying.

HOBBIES

CAMERA ANGLES

Photo Sculpture Flourished Briefly About Century Ago



A rare photo of the Paris studio where photosculpture was invented, showing how lantern slides of a sitting were copied by pantograph into a clay statue. Below, Admiral Farragut sits in American photosculpture studio.

BY IRVING DESFOR

Photosculpture is a unique historic photographic derivation that was invented about 100 years ago by a Frenchman, flourished for a while in Europe and America and then passed into oblivion. Its fascinating story in a recent issue of Image, official publication of The George Eastman House in Rochester, was reconstructed by the newly appointed director of America's photographic shrine, Beaumont Newhall.

After studying the independent exhibits of three separate photographic collectors — one in Chicago, another in British Columbia and the third in Paris — Newhall was able to put the fragments together, like the pieces of a jig-saw puzzle, and tell us the story of Francis Willeme.

Willeme invented the photosculpture process in 1860 and built a special studio in Paris, three years later, to put it into operation. It was a circular, one-story building with a glass dome top. From the very center of the ceiling skylight, hung a silver plumb bob. Directly beneath it was a raised circular platform, divided into pie-shaped portions, numbered from 1 to 24.

The walls of the photo studio were divided into 24 panels. Not a camera was in sight, however.

A sitter posed on the dais, sitting or standing, with his head directly under the plumb bob. On a given signal, all he had to do was to hold a pose for 10 seconds. This was inconsequential compared to the number of hours of tiresome posing for a regular sculpture. The future of the new invention looked bright.

What actually happened in the 10-second pose was that 24 cameras, each one hidden in the decorative wall brackets, took 24 pictures. A hidden operator controlled the shutter of each camera by a system of cords and synchronized all the pictures during that interval.

The set of pictures that resulted were then used to achieve the photo sculpture. They showed the sitter from every angle.

Negatives of the pictures were used to make lantern slides. A battery of projectors threw the lantern slides on a screen about six feet high. Alongside was a workbench on which there was a miniature revolving platform divided, like the posing dias, into 24 sections. A pile of modeling clay was heaped on this platform, roughly shaped in the size and form of the subject's pose.

To transfer the outline thrown on the screen to the clay, Willeme used a drawing instrument called a pantograph, an artist's tool used to copy drawings in a different size than the original but in exact proportion. Willeme put a modeling tool at one end and as he traced the lantern slide picture, it shaped the clay.

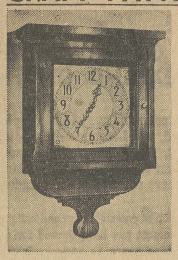
When a second slide was put on the screen, it was adjusted until a fixed central line corresponded with the plumb bob in the photo. Then the revolving platform with the clay was turned to match the same position shown by the number in the photo.

When this process was repeated for the 24 poses, the result was a dimensional statue of the subject which required only some hand finishing and smoothing out before being cast into a permanent form.

For a time, Willeme's Photosculpture Company did a fine business but the novelty waned just as quickly as it sprang up and by 1867 Willeme was faced with financial failure and closed his studio.

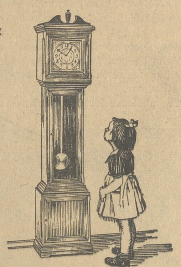
But, thanks to the imperishable quality of pictures and the detective work of Beaumont Newhall, this unusual phase becomes an interesting page out of photography's history.

BUILD IT YOURSELF WITH
CRAFT PATTERNS BY A. NEELY HALL



For the Time of Your Life Build a Clock

366 A COLONIAL WALL CLOCK
★ The mellow, brown finish of this pine clock qualifies it for a place on a wall of antique prints and other conversation places. Its width is 12½". Its movement may be electric, or, to eliminate a cord, battery operated. The latter type will run for years on one set of flashlight cells. Making the case is so easy, and so fascinating, you will want to build other models when you have completed it. The case requires a board and stock molding. The movement, face and hands are readily obtained, and Craft Pattern 366 provides full-size patterns for laying out and assembling the parts. Craft Pattern 365 shows an interesting design for a wall clock with built-in planter below.



362 BUILD THIS GRANDMOTHER'S CLOCK AS A FAMILY HEIRLOOM.
★ A good pattern takes the mystery out of clock making, nevertheless your friends will marvel that you could turn out such a beautiful job and make it tick. Movements are available so that you can have a spring-wound movement with chimes, or electric without. The clock in the illustration has a case of clear pine, with two box like units joined by boards to form a waist, then trimmed with stock moldings. Craft Pattern 362 shows irregularly shaped parts in full size, and assembly details. The pediment is to be traced from the pattern, then sawed out. The urn may be sawed two ways, or turned in a lathe. The clock face and pendulum are behind glass doors framed in molding. A bottom door has a plywood panel. Of course you can build the case of other wood. When you have finished this 6-foot model, it will have double value as an heirloom.

★ Send 35 cents each for the Craft Patterns 362, 365, and 366; $1.50 each for the Ranch Doll House Packet, or Cape Cod Doll House Packet (with die-cut window sash, green paper shutters, red paper brick), Small Toy Packet (20 patterns), Large Toy Packet (1.5 patterns); 25 cents for illustrated catalog of more than 850 Craft Patterns available. Send a stamped, addressed envelope for illustrated brochure of all Craft Patterns Christmas decorations projects available. (Copyright, 1958, by A. Neely Hall).
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Please send me the Craft Pattern items checked, for which I inclose amounts specified:
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☐ Illustrated catalog of more than 850 patterns available (25c)
☐ Brochure of Christmas Decorations available (Stamped, addressed envelope)
☐ 45 cents added for Special Delivery

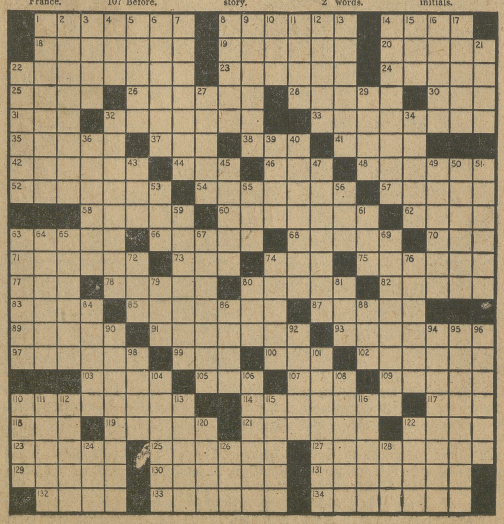
Name
Address
City Zone State

Sunday Crossword Puzzle

By Albert Blum

ACROSS
1 One in "Lover's Lane".
8 Very young children.
14 Flat piece of marble.
18 Thick soup.
19 Unfold.
20 Nut.
22 Teacher's assistants.
23 Envelope appliance.
24 Additional.
25 Blackbirds.
26 Shooting star.
28 Shoot from ambush.
30 Surround.
31 Mrs. Cantor.
32 Takes away weapons.
33 They come in cans.
35 Concise.
37 Station: Abbr.
38 Especially: Abbr.
41 Reclined.
42 Ornamental shrub.
44 Letter of alphabet.
46 Automobile.
48 Repaired.
52 Members of an ancient religious order.
54 Mrs. F.D.R.
57 Queen, in France.
58 Chemical compound.
60 Marshalled.
62 Ignore.
63 Noted college for women.
66 Periods of time.
68 American editor and critic.
70 The "Blue Eagle".
71 Iran.
73 Salutation.
74 Presidential nickname.
75 Wall ——.
77 Artificial language.
78 Ordinary written language.
80 Mails.
82 Blasphème.
83 Baseball team.
85 Decorated.
87 New York county.
89 Concerning.
91 Appeared.
93 Scatters rubbish about.
97 Garnished.
99 Series: Abbr.
100 Society bud: Collog.
102 Small ball.
103 Rowing implements.
105 Terrier.
107 Before.
109 Steward in old England.
110 Frightening.
114 European republic.
117 Compete.
118 Accepted standard of value.
119 Salt timbers.
121 Designate.
122 Grate.
123 Incident.
125 Tell.
127 Commands.
129 Girl's name.
130 Harry ——.
131 Lawmaker.
132 European coal region.
133 Accentuate.
134 Plays or sings, as music.

DOWN
1 Poetic feet of two stressed syllables.
2 Daggers.
3 American patriot.
4 Former Giant slugger.
5 Mother-in-law of Ruth.
6 Place of exit.
7 Declare again.
8 Broom.
9 Unfavorable.
10 Serpent.
11 Evils.
12 Smooths.
13 Continued story.
14 Faster.
15 Actor Barker.
16 London residential suburb.
17 City in Vermont.
21 Grabs.
22 —— d'hotel.
27 Expunge.
29 Baby carriage.
32 Rank of a college official.
34 English historian (1863-1932).
36 Bed linen.
39 Wound mark.
40 Straw hats.
43 Moist.
45 Quench.
47 Kings.
49 Evening meal.
50 Takes effect.
51 Argue formally.
53 Work with needle and thread.
55 Bitter vetch.
56 Insurgent: Collog.
59 Explanations.
61 God of the underworld.
63 Pert. to the backbone.
64 City in Hejaz, Arabia.
65 Laundress.
67 Turned outward.
69 And others: 2 words.
72 Constellation.
74 Reduced to a digest, as laws.
76 Steal, as cattle.
79 Short poem.
80 Secretarial sign.
81 Singer Minee.
84 Witch of ——.
86 Roman emperor.
88 Gratuity.
90 Member of Hoffa's union.
92 Considers.
94 It gives you a lift.
95 Play doctors.
96 Percolates.
98 Fall in drops.
101 Mechanical device.
104 Shows hatred.
106 Rasps.
108 Power machine.
110 Imitator.
111 Washes.
112 Field of combat.
113 Extreme.
115 Employers.
116 Pert. to ancient Peruvian Indians.
120 Insult.
122 Mark, as test papers.
124 Educational group.
126 Hoosier author.
128 Irish institution of learning: Initials.



Solution to today's puzzle on page four.

Trout Stamps Put On Sale For Collectors

Stamp collectors will have an opportunity to add the first issue (1953) of New Jersey Trout Fishing Stamps to their collections, according to an announcement made recently in Trenton, N. J. by Dr. A. Heaton Underhill, director of the Division of Fish and Game for the State of New Jersey.

The trout stamps are issued annually, and were authorized by an act entitled, "An act requiring a trout fishing stamp and supplementing Chapter 3 of Title 23 of the Revised Statutes, Law 1952, C.328, P.1052" which became effective January 1, 1953.

It is mandatory for fresh water fishermen in the State of New Jersey to affix one of these stamps to their fishing licenses if they wish to fish for rainbow and other species of trout. Money derived from the sale of the stamps is used for construction and maintenance of hatchery facilities with an eye to increased trout production. The State of New Jersey maintains a hatchery at Hackettstown, from where more than 500,000 trout originate for annual Spring stream and lake stocking. The management and facilities at Hackettstown are the finest in the world.

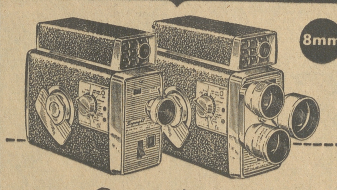
The designer of the first issue of trout stamps was B. Harold Christianson of Manasquan, New Jersey. This well-carried out design features a jumping rainbow breaking water to snatch a fly. There are two denominations: a $1.00 green and black stamp for resident fishermen and a $5.00 pink and black stamp for non-resident fishermen.

The decision to offer the 1953 trout stamps, the first to be issued by the new law, was made following several hundred requests to the Department by stamp collectors in many parts of the country.

The stamps come in sheets of ten, each stamp in the sheet being fully perforated. Collectors may purchase them in single sets, block of four sets or in full sheet sets. The set of two stamps ($1.00 and $5.00 denominations) are offered at 50c. Blocks of four $2.00 and in full sets of sheets at $5.00. Remittances should be made by check or money order payable to the New Jersey Division of Fish and Game. Postage stamp payments cannot be accepted because of accounting problems. Orders should be sent to: Trout Stamps, Division of Fish and Game, 230 West State Street, Trenton 25, N. J.

The opportunity to secure this first issue of trout stamps in mint condition is limited to requests received before January 15, 1959. Present plans are to destroy any remainders of this limited issue after that date.

MAKE IT A
KODAK CAMERA
wonderful way to invest Christmas-gift money



BROWNIE Scopesight MOVIE CAMERAS
Now . . . Brownie Cameras with built-in meters!

Step up to either of these brilliant new Brownie Movie Cameras . . . and step into a new world of movie-making sureness and simplicity. Built-in exposure meter has a pointer visible in the viewfinder. Simply turn a dial to center the pointer (you don't even have to take the camera from your eye) — and exposure's right automatically. Built-in filters included.

With single f/1.9 lens, $79.50 f/1.9 turret model, $99.50

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